

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



# Bulletin

Vol. XLI, No. 1046

July 13, 1959

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THE  
OFFICIAL  
WEEKLY RECORD  
OF  
UNITED STATES  
FOREIGN POLICY

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# Bulletin

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## Report to the Nation: The Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference

*Address by Secretary Herter<sup>1</sup>*

Fellow Americans: President Eisenhower has asked me to report to you tonight on where we stand after 6 weeks of the Geneva talks with the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, France, and the Soviet Union.<sup>2</sup>

I regret to say that no significant progress was made toward settlement of the problem of the continued division of Germany and of Berlin.

My Western colleagues and I did not go to Geneva with any high hopes. We knew how difficult it is to negotiate with the Soviet Union, but we negotiated earnestly and in good faith. The Soviets gave no indication of being interested in genuine negotiation. They engaged in a good deal of propaganda and some threats. Once again they demonstrated that they are not willing to rely on normal methods of transacting international business.

### **Unnatural Division of Germany**

The long-range Soviet aim is to keep Germany divided until the possibility exists of a single German state under Communist influence. The Soviet Union has year after year refused to allow the issue of German reunification to be put to the free electoral choice of the German people.

As long as Germany remains unnaturally divided there will be a continued threat to the peace of the world.

The problem of Berlin arises from this con-

tinued division of Germany. The Berlin issue can only be solved finally when Germany is reunified.

### **Western Peace Plan Rejected by Soviets**

We put forward at Geneva a Western peace plan,<sup>3</sup> designed to bring about the reunification of Germany. This plan was carefully phased into progressive arrangements for European security. It was especially designed to meet Soviet objections to previous Western plans for German unification. It provided for reunification of the country in a manner which would safeguard the best interests of the German people and of the other nations concerned.

The Soviets flatly rejected the Western peace plan. They would not even consider it as a basis for discussion. Instead they proposed that a peace treaty be signed with two German governments—the Federal Republic of Germany and the Communist regime, the so-called German Democratic Republic. By some curious logic which was never explained, Foreign Minister Gromyko argued that by thus making two peace settlements the cause of one Germany would be advanced. On the contrary it seemed to us that the Soviet plan would assure the permanent partition of Germany.

### **Soviet's "Free City" Proposal Unacceptable to West**

You will recall that last November the Soviet Union presented the Western Powers with a threatening proposal for what they called a "free city" status for West Berlin. If we did not accept it, the U.S.S.R. said it would abandon its obligations to us in regard to Berlin.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Made to the Nation by television and radio on June 23 (press release 450).

<sup>2</sup> For statements made by Mr. Herter during the Conference, see BULLETIN of June 1, 1959, p. 775; June 8, 1959, p. 819; June 15, 1959, p. 859; June 29, 1959, p. 943; and July 6, 1959, p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> For text, see *ibid.*, June 1, 1959, p. 779.

<sup>4</sup> For text of Soviet note and U.S. reply, see *ibid.*, Jan. 19, 1959, p. 79.

In our judgment this proposal could only have led to the absorption of West Berlin into the Communist empire. Foreign Minister Gromyko frankly admitted at Geneva that this was the Berlin solution which the U.S.S.R. would like to see.

It would sever West Berlin economic and political ties with West Germany. It would make West Berlin more and more dependent on the Communist system which surrounds it. It would deprive West Berlin of the protection afforded by the Western forces—either by eliminating them or reducing them drastically and by introducing Soviet forces into West Berlin. It would have required a major Western withdrawal from which the world would have drawn the lesson that Soviet brute strength was the ruling force in that part of Europe.

The Soviets called their proposal for West Berlin a proposal for a "free city." By this they meant a city free of the protection of Allied forces and exposed to the pressures and inroads of the Communist area surrounding it. This was a typical example of Communist upside-down talk. The Soviets would take what is now in fact a free city and make it like East Berlin, which is now in fact a slave city.

We must remember what this would mean in human terms. West Berlin's population of more than 2 million is greater than the population of almost 20 percent of the member nations of the United Nations. Over half the States in the United States have fewer people than there are in West Berlin. The value of goods and services produced in West Berlin last year exceeded that of more than half of the member nations of the United Nations.

How did the West Berliners themselves react to the Soviet proposal? Within a few weeks West Berlin elections showed that 98 percent of the voters supported parties whose programs called for the continued presence of the Western forces in Berlin. The courage these people exhibited is but a repetition of the courage they displayed at the time of the Soviet blockade 10 years ago. You may be sure that we will stand by people who stand by themselves.

The Western Powers rejected this Soviet proposal and its associated threat.

Because Berlin is divided into a free part and a Communist part, its situation is certainly not ideal. The Western Powers made serious pro-

posals to the Soviet Union for an interim settlement on Berlin which would insure the stability of the city until Germany is reunified. These proposals would have offered a basis for agreement if the real Soviet concern had been to reduce tension over Berlin.

Agreement was not reached, however, because of one crucial obstacle: Foreign Minister Gromyko refused time and time again to discuss Western proposals until the Soviet-proposed new *status* for the city had been agreed to. That new status was the so-called "free city," which was as unacceptable to us as when it was first put forward last November.

In the later stages of our talks about Berlin the Soviets once again introduced threatening proposals. They called on the Western Powers to agree to a time limit, after which our rights to protect West Berlin would expire. They proposed a 1-year extension, which later, with a show of mock generosity, they increased to 18 months. We made it clear that the Western Powers were no more interested in negotiating under threat in the spring than in the fall.

While the Foreign Ministers were negotiating, the baneful influence of statements outside the conference by Mr. Khrushchev was clearly felt. On one occasion he stated that the Western seven-point program for Berlin did not contain a single element for negotiation. Then just before Mr. Gromyko presented his final paper Mr. Khrushchev made a speech in Moscow in which he repeated previous Soviet threats to abandon their responsibilities to the Western Powers concerning Berlin. These statements, reflected in the Soviet attitude at Geneva, made our attempts to negotiate practically fruitless.

#### **Heads of Government Meeting**

President Eisenhower has made quite clear his willingness to attend a meeting of the Heads of Government if such a meeting holds out some prospect of success. We believe that some degree of progress in the Geneva negotiations is necessary if there is to exist such a prospect of success. Regretfully, no such progress has as yet been registered at Geneva.

#### **Some Possible Areas of Agreement**

Did any good come out of the first session of the conference? I believe so. The Western peace



plan for the reunification of Germany has met with widespread approval around the world. History will, I believe, judge it to be a significant political offer looking to the solution of the key German problem. A study of this proposal shows that the Western allies are willing to go the "extra mile," of which President Eisenhower spoke in his state of the Union message last year,<sup>5</sup> in order to make peace more secure. I still hope that the Soviet Union will give serious second thought to this proposal.

In addition the Geneva talks demonstrated a high degree of unity among the Western allies. Allied unity was maintained from start to finish and was, if anything, even more solid at the end than at the beginning.

Finally, the conference revealed possible areas of agreement concerning specific arrangements for Berlin. I believe that it may be possible to build on these areas of agreement if the Soviet Union is prepared to accept the continued existence of a free West Berlin under Western protection.

This is the critical question. If the Soviet Union persists in its determination to add more than 2 million free West Berliners to the captive peoples of Eastern Europe, then no agreement is possible. However, if the Soviets do not hold to this annexationist design, we should be able to reach agreements on Berlin consistent with the honor and interest of all our countries.

We again take up the Geneva talks on July 13. We will continue our efforts to find an area of agreement, but the United States will never compromise the freedom of the brave people of West Berlin, who have placed their faith in our protection. Our fate and the fate of the people of West Berlin and that of free people everywhere are linked together. When their freedom is diminished, our freedom is inevitably diminished.

The path to a just peace will be long and difficult. But I know that I speak for all of you when I say that we will continue with the patience and understanding and firmness needed to travel that path so long as it remains open.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Jan. 27, 1958, p. 115.

## United States and Panama Sign Atomic Energy Agreement

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of State announced on June 24 (press release 456) that representatives of the Governments of the United States and Panama on that day signed at Washington an agreement for cooperation in research in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The agreement was signed for the United States by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs R. R. Rubottom, Jr., and Commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission John S. Graham and for Panama by Ambassador Ricardo M. Arias.

Under the agreement the Government of Panama will receive information as to the design, construction, and operation of nuclear research reactors and their use as research, development, and engineering devices. Private American citizens and organizations will be authorized by the agreement to supply appropriate nuclear equipment and related services to the Panamanian Government or authorized private persons under its jurisdiction.

The agreement also provides that the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission may lease uranium to the Panamanian Government. The quantity of such material in the custody of the Government of Panama at any time may not be in excess of 6 kilograms of U-235 in uranium enriched up to a maximum of 20 percent U-235, plus such additional quantity as the Commission considers necessary to permit the efficient and continuous operation of reactors while replaced elements are cooling or in transit. Permitted also is transfer of gram quantities of U-235, U-233, and plutonium for defined research projects related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Panama assumes responsibility for safeguarding the fissionable material used.

The agreement further provides for the exchange of unclassified information in the research reactor field, in related health and safety matters, and in the use of radioactive isotopes in physical and biological research, medical therapy, agriculture, and industry.

## President Urges Congress To Act on Draper Committee's Recommendations on U.S. Military Assistance Program

*Following are letters from President Eisenhower to Vice President Nixon and William H. Draper, Jr., chairman of the President's Committee To Study the United States Military Assistance Program, together with a letter from the Committee submitting its second interim report to the President.*

### THE PRESIDENT'S LETTERS

White House press release dated June 24

#### The President to Mr. Nixon<sup>1</sup>

JUNE 24, 1959

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: I transmit for the consideration of the Congress a report on the Organization and Administration of the Military Assistance Program,<sup>2</sup> submitted to the President on June 3, 1959 by the President's Committee to Study the United States Military Assistance Program.

I am in full agreement with the basic concepts enumerated by the Committee in its letter, and urge that the Congress provide for continuing authorizations for the Military Assistance Program, and hereafter make appropriations for military assistance to the Secretary of Defense under a separate title in the Department of Defense budget. In addition, I believe that legislative action along the lines suggested by the Executive Branch is necessary to clarify the responsibilities of the Departments of State and Defense in the

<sup>1</sup> An identical letter, with a copy of the report, was sent to Representative Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

<sup>2</sup> H. Doc. 186, 86th Cong., 1st sess.

administration of the Military Assistance Program.

The remainder of the principal recommendations in the Committee's letter largely pertain to administrative actions which could be taken within the Executive Branch without additional legislative authorization. These proposals as I interpret them are acceptable to me, and the appropriate executive agencies are now studying them and will make appropriate recommendations for my early consideration and approval with respect to their implementation.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable RICHARD M. NIXON  
*President of the Senate*  
*United States Senate*  
*Washington, D.C.*

#### The President to Mr. Draper

JUNE 24, 1959

DEAR BILL: I want to thank you and the other members of your Committee for the thoughtful Second Interim Report of the President's Committee to Study the U.S. Military Assistance Program, which was summarized in the letter of June 3, 1959, submitting the report.

Let me say first that I fully concur in your Committee's judgment as to the high importance of assuring that the Military Assistance Program is organized and administered as efficiently and effectively as possible. Your exploration of these aspects of the program has been most useful and timely.

Your Committee in its June 3 letter unani-

mously recommends acceptance of two basic concepts:

(1) The strengthening of the position of the State Department on the policy level of military assistance planning and an increased assurance of the conformity of the Military Assistance Program to foreign policy and to related assistance programs.

(2) The focusing of responsibility on the Department of Defense for planning, programming and execution of military assistance within the framework of policy guidance laid down in the National Security Council and by the Department of State.

I am fully in agreement with these concepts.

I also consider the principal recommendations outlined in the letter of the Committee for effectuating these basic concepts to be valuable and well reasoned. Two of these recommendations, providing for a continuing authorization of military assistance and appropriating for military assistance as part of the Department of Defense budget, require legislative action. In transmitting copies of your report to the Congress, I am indicating my support of these proposals. I have also approved the substance of a legislative proposal to clarify the respective responsibilities of the Departments of State and Defense in the Military Assistance Program.

The remainder of the principal recommendations contained in your letter of transmittal largely pertain to administrative actions which could be taken within the Executive Branch without additional legislative authorization. These proposals as I interpret them are acceptable to me, and the appropriate executive agencies are now making a detailed study of these proposals and will give to me, for my early consideration, recommendations with respect to their implementation.

I am in complete accord with your conclusion as to the necessity for continuing reappraisal and critical evaluation of our military assistance programs to assure that such programs do not tend to continue simply through their own existing momentum beyond the period of their real need.

May I once again thank you and the members of your Committee for the earnest study of and constructive suggestions about our vital Military As-

sistance Program. In these troubled times I can think of no more important problem upon which the devoted attention of outstanding citizens is needed. As I have noted many times, our Military Assistance Program is a vital part of our total security effort.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable WILLIAM H. DRAPER, Jr.  
*Chairman*

*The President's Committee To Study the United States Military Assistance Program*  
708 Jackson Place, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

#### COMMITTEE'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

JUNE 3, 1959

Dear Mr. President: Based upon continued studies since our first Interim Report on March 17, 1959,<sup>a</sup> we are submitting to you our second Interim Report. This report deals with "*The Organization and Administration of the Military Assistance Program*."

We expect to submit to you in the near future our recommendations on the economic assistance program.

We reiterate our unanimous belief that the United States and the free world are gravely threatened; that the military threat of the communist dictatorships is greater than ever; that, likewise, the communist economic and political threat and capability are increasing.

While there is at the moment no widespread military conflict with the communist bloc, free world forces bolstered by our assistance are in fact confronting the enemy on many fronts. In certain areas, hostilities are suspended only by uneasy truces.

We have seen the development in recent years of a new dimension of the communist threat: The effective use by the communist dictators of military and economic aid programs. These dictators, not accountable to their people, move with great speed and flexibility in using their aid programs in support of their aggressive aims to take over or subvert additional free world countries.

The scope and purposes of our Military Assistance Program have changed markedly since the program was begun some ten years ago as a hastily instituted series of measures to meet communist aggression in particular areas. Our programs have now grown to include assistance to nations which are clearly threatened with aggression or subversion. From mere reaction to overt actions our policy has developed into one of anticipation of threatened events and the building of collective security. It has thus become a basic portion of the defense structure

<sup>a</sup> For text, see BULLETIN of June 1, 1959, p. 797.

of the free world and a bulwark of the long-range security interests of the United States.

Concurrently with the evolution of this concept, the nature and character of our Military Assistance Program have undergone significant change. Our early programs consisted largely of shipments of conventional weapons drawn from post World War II stocks. Today, to meet the manifest needs of an adequate free world defense posture, new weapons having varying degrees of complexity appropriate to particular areas, are required.

Since many of the threatened free world nations are not capable of producing and paying for essential weapons, there is a clear need for military assistance. To eliminate or drastically reduce military aid to a country which is part of the present front line defense would constitute disengagement or withdrawal. This would, as certainly as in war, result in the loss of free world positions. And, since the threat will be with us for a long time, our planning and programming should be grounded on a long-term approach.

The administration of the Military Assistance Program has greatly improved through the years. Nonetheless, there remain serious deficiencies in planning and execution. These require correction if military assistance is to make its maximum contribution. We are convinced that our assistance programs must be administered with increased speed and greater flexibility, and that this can be done effectively under our democratic processes.

An urgent need in this field is so to organize the administration of the Military Assistance Program that our aid can be provided on a selective basis in timely anticipation of threatened aggression. Only so can we build the kind of collective strength that must underlie our efforts to deter or turn back those tempted to use force to achieve the subjugation of free nations.

By this, we do not mean to imply that all of our existing military assistance programs must be regarded as a permanent part of our national security position. For unless we do a selective job in this respect, we surely run the risk of dissipating, in response to competing demands of many nations, the quantities of materials and support available year after year.

For this reason we recommend that there be reflected in the administrative process the substantive concept of selectivity, namely, that a continuing critical program review be provided in the Executive Department; that such review be made in the light of our basic national security strategy and that of the free world; that such review take into account the ability of other nations to provide their own share in the concept of true mutual security; and that any military assistance proposals which are not found conducive to the security interests of the United States be eliminated from our military assistance programs. Without such continuing reappraisal and evaluation, there is danger that such programs tend to continue simply through their own existing momentum as a drain on limited resources beyond the period of their real need. Without such technique of selectivity in its administration, even this essential program cannot long endure.

The Committee is convinced that the key to successful administration of the program lies in an effective working relationship between the Departments of State and Defense. This will require restraint by the Department of State against becoming involved in the details of operations, a willing acceptance by the Department of Defense of competent and timely foreign policy guidance, the development in the Department of State of a thoroughgoing capacity to provide this guidance, and a workable system through which proper execution of plans and adequate ability to effect necessary changes in programs is assured. The central role in such a system of meaningful and effective foreign policy guidance, utilized on behalf of the President and the Secretary of State, must be that of the State Department.

The Committee recommends acceptance of the following two basic concepts:

- (1) The strengthening of the position of the State Department on the policy level of military assistance planning and an increased assurance of the conformity of the Military Assistance Program to foreign policy and to related assistance programs.
- (2) The focussing of responsibility on the Department of Defense for planning, programming and execution of military assistance within the framework of policy guidance laid down in the National Security Council and by the Department of State.

Our principal recommendations giving effect to these two concepts are:

Military assistance should be planned and programmed on a long term basis, covering a period of three and ultimately five years.

There should be a continuing authorization for the military assistance appropriation, in order to provide a sound legislative framework for multi-year planning and programming.

The military assistance appropriation should be placed in the Department of Defense budget, in order to center responsibility for administering the program more positively in the Defense Department.

Military assistance plans should be formulated within order of magnitude dollar guidelines to ensure feasibility and should be approved by the Secretaries of State and Defense before implementation.

The Department of State and the Ambassadors should participate at an earlier stage in the development of military assistance plans.

Military assistance planning and programming should be further decentralized to the United States Unified Commands overseas and to the Military Assistance Advisory Groups.

Provision should be made for more adequate consultation with recipient countries during military assistance planning.

The Department of Defense should have clearer operational responsibility for planning, programming and execution of military assistance.



The Executive Branch should assure that funds for the procurement of military assistance materiel are made available to the military departments more promptly after appropriation; the military departments, in turn, should accelerate procurement and supply actions to expedite actual deliveries overseas of military end items.

There should be established within the Defense Department a Director of Military Assistance.

There should be established within the Defense Department an independent evaluation staff.

Highly qualified and experienced personnel should be assigned to the program.

Most of the changes we recommend can be carried out by actions within the Executive Branch. However, two of our recommendations are dependent directly or indirectly upon legislative action. They are:

(1) That you include the request for the military assistance appropriation for Fiscal Year 1961 in the Defense Department budget and submit it to the Congress in a separate title of the regular Defense Department Appropriation bill, with the appropriation to be made directly to the Department of Defense; and

(2) That at the current session of Congress you request a revision of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 to place the authorization for military assistance on a continuing basis.

Our recommendations are set out in greater detail in the report we are submitting to you. The remainder of our report consists of a discussion of the background of our recommendations and specific procedures for putting them into effect.

In our judgment, acceptance of our unanimous recommendations should lead to substantial improvement in the administration of the Military Assistance Program. The extreme complexities of the program are such, however, that maximum results can be obtained only with the continuous command attention of all top level personnel in the Executive Branch responsible for the various parts of the program.

Respectfully submitted,

DILLON ANDERSON  
JOSEPH M. DODGE  
ALFRED M. GRUENTHER  
MARK LEVA  
JOHN J. McCLOY  
GEORGE MCGHEE  
JOSEPH T. McNARNEY  
ARTHUR W. RADFORD  
JAMES E. WEBB  
WILLIAM H. DRAPER, JR.  
*Chairman*

THE PRESIDENT  
The White House  
Washington 25, D.C.

July 13, 1959

## French Resistance Veterans Visit Washington

The Department of State announced on June 24 (press release 457) that Deputy Under Secretary Murphy would give a reception at the President's Guest House that day for the group of 45 French Resistance veterans who visited this country between June 21 and 28 as the guests of the veterans of the Office of Strategic Services.

The veterans of the Office of Strategic Services organized this trip as an expression of their appreciation for the splendid cooperation they received from members of the French Resistance during the war. The French Resistance leaders chosen to come to the United States were chosen from the several thousand who worked closely with the United States forces during the war. The group includes 38 men and 7 women, all of whom were active in sabotage intelligence or escape chains.

## Robert Fiske To Head NATO Production and Logistics Division

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTMENT

The Department of State announced on June 23 (press release 455) that NATO Secretary General Paul-Henri Spaak has approved the appointment of Robert Bishop Fiske of New York City and Hamburg, Conn., to be Assistant Secretary General of NATO and Head of the Production and Logistics Division of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Mr. Fiske will succeed Ernest H. Meile of New York.

The Production and Logistics Division of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is responsible for the most efficient use of the Alliance's resources in the production of military equipment. It studies problems of the supply, production, and standardization of equipment and supervises the NATO infrastructure program. The establishment of the Hawk Production Organization, under which five European NATO member countries will cooperate in the coordinated production of the Hawk antiaircraft missile for use by military forces of NATO member countries, is one of the



recent achievements of NATO's Production and Logistics Division.

#### **DESCRIPTION OF HAWK MISSILE ORGANIZATION**

*Following is the text of a press release issued by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at Paris on June 18 announcing the formation of the Hawk Production Organization.*

A new NATO agency to supervise the coordinated production in Europe of the Hawk missile has now been created. This agency will be known as the Hawk Production Organization and will consist of a Board of Directors and a small management office. The governments of the five countries concerned, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, will be represented on the Board by one principal and one alternative representative. There will also be a special representative and alternative representative from the United States.

The Hawk, developed by the Raytheon Manufacturing Co. and currently entering service in the U.S. Army, is a highly mobile, supersonic, surface-to-air missile system which is effective against enemy aircraft to altitudes above 55,000 feet. The special characteristic of the Hawk which distinguishes it from other antiaircraft missiles, however, is its extreme effectiveness against aircraft flying at the lowest levels.

Five European companies, Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi (ACEC) of Belgium, Thomson-Houston (CFTH) of France, Telefunken of Germany, Finmeccanica of Italy, and N. V. Philips of the Netherlands, have pooled their efforts for the overall management of the project by forming an international corporation organized under French laws and known as SETEL, Société Européenne de Téléguidage.

Each company will produce selected components and subassemblies of the weapon system, and final assembly will be accomplished by SETEL in France.

The U.S. Government will provide the necessary technical information, including drawings, specifications, and sample equipment, and the Raytheon Manufacturing Co. and their U.S. subcontractors, including Northrop Aircraft, Inc., and the Aerojet General Corp., will work directly with the European companies to transfer the necessary technical and production know-how.

This marks the first success of the NATO policy established in the December 1957 NATO Heads of Government meeting,<sup>1</sup> at which the U.S. promised NATO nations help in establishing large-scale production of advanced type weapons in Europe.

The agreement represents the culmination of many months of discussion and planning between the governments and industrial experts of the five European countries and the United States, which was sponsored by the Production and Logistics Division of the NATO International Staff. This project will serve as the precedent for future joint efforts within NATO in the field of cooperative production of modern weapons.

#### **Robert Hale Named Member of U.S.-Swiss Commission**

The White House announced on June 26 that President Eisenhower had on that date appointed Robert Hale to be the American member of the Permanent Commission of Conciliation, Treaty of Arbitration and Conciliation between the United States and Switzerland.

<sup>1</sup> For background, see BULLETIN of Jan. 6, 1958, p. 3, and Jan. 13, 1958, p. 47.

## How the Free World Can Meet the Communist Challenge

by Parker T. Hart

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs*<sup>1</sup>

We have been considering this afternoon the Communist challenge to the many countries across the breadth of Africa and Asia which make up the Islamic world. I have been asked to address myself to the question: "How the Free World Can Meet the Communist Challenge." Perhaps in this room is found a clue to an ultimate answer. I believe we are on the way to facing this challenge when the Asian and the African, the European and the American, assemble in spirit all over the world as we assemble here to ponder our common problem and consider an approach.

This is as it should be, for in this global struggle Islam and Christendom are natural if not always conscious allies. Our two civilizations are so interwoven that, in things of the spirit, no science can determine the location of the prime meridian that separates East from West. Our religions are inspired by the universality of the Supreme Deity. Our cultures have been mutually enriched for centuries by the flow of arts and sciences from East to West and back again. We have long met in each other's market places, buying and selling our goods and services to the profit of all. And finally, in this gigantic conflict to determine the nature of tomorrow's world, the political aspirations of the peoples of Asia and Africa and those of the Western democracies in all the larger issues closely coincide. We are moved by the same basic urge for freedom and independence of the individual and of the group of his free choice.

In fact such disagreements as we have in our

midst relate largely to the manner and the speed with which the independence of individuals and groups are to be interrelated and moved forward rather than to the principle itself. Majorities and minorities must mutually adjust as new states are born, and interdependence must wrestle with independence. Some serious friction is inherent as this process occurs. The overriding fact is that the trend in Asia and Africa is toward self-government and away from subordination to remote control. Free and independent societies in Asia and Africa have nothing in the long run to fear in a free world, once this process of internal and mutual adjustment is worked out. Both would lose all freedom of individual or group if their liberation movements were captured by international communism.

It is natural and healthy that each of us views the Communist challenge in his own way and that each has his particular reaction. Our group vision is filtered through the glass of our distinctive national psychology. Our thoughts develop according to our national philosophy. But, although our concepts may differ, it is important that we share to the fullest an understanding of those aspects of the challenge which lend themselves to a common or to a parallel approach throughout the free world and especially in Asia, Africa, and America.

### Free-World Defense Shield

First, it is apparent that a good part of the free world has had to arm and organize to meet the challenge and that the shield thereby forged against militant international communism not only must not be weakened but must be reinforced.

Ever since it became apparent in the months

<sup>1</sup> Address made before the Council on Islamic Affairs, Inc., at New York, N.Y., on June 18 (press release 440).

and years immediately after the end of the war against the Axis that the Soviet Union was embarked on a campaign for world domination which could be met in the last analysis only by the combined forces of the main power centers of the free world, the United States has been obliged to shed a cherished policy of isolation and to make an enormous effort to build up its own defenses and those of all who saw the threat as immediate and compelling and who sought our aid.

The United States has been obliged by grim experience to recognize that military combinations are necessary in many areas to hold at bay the powerful armies of Communist imperialism. These armies, by long definition, have the mission not only to defend the mobilization base of communism but to assist Communist forces elsewhere, notably in adjacent territories, whenever the progress of world revolution can thereby be advanced. This was proven beyond all doubt by the flagrant military aggressions launched under the cloak of national movements in Korea and Viet-Nam. With the death of Stalin this policy has never been disavowed, and, if it were, the disavowal would be intended strictly to disarm future targets. The policy cannot in fact be discarded by Soviet leaders without a fundamental change in Soviet philosophy—something we hope nevertheless to assist in ultimately bringing about by rendering Kremlin- or Peiping-directed military adventures too risky to attempt.

Now it is understandable that this network of free-world defense should not be seen in the same light by countries which have never directly experienced the Soviet threat as by those which have experienced it intimately and to their cost. In fact large areas of Asia and Africa which have been acquiring their independence from certain members of this defense system are most eager at this stage for nonalignment. Some continue to be plagued by serious issues with the colonial powers, and some are still emerging from dependency to self-government by a difficult and painful road. Their situation must be understood and respected by those who are active participants in free-world defense.

The free world is not seeking additions to its defense system against the will of the people concerned. Unwilling allies would not only be unhelpful but actually dangerous. By the same token, however, those nations which for under-

standable reasons prefer nonalignment can assist in meeting the challenge of communism by recognizing the utility of the defense shield, even though such recognition be tacit. We would hope they will not be misled by those dedicated to undermine it.

#### **Exposing Communism to Glare of Publicity**

*Second*, the free world, including free Asia, Africa, and America, must take the following course of action—whether together or in parallel—if it is to meet this challenge: It must expose inexorably and continually to the glare of publicity the cloak under which international communism operates in our midst. This is one treatment to which the movement does not take kindly at all, and we would do well to bear down on it increasingly. We in America discovered after the last war how hard communism tried to penetrate our Government, our labor movement, and certain of our professions. The discovery included revelations of what this had cost us—and the free world—in terms of security, and it was done by the U.S.S.R. while allied with us in the war. In Asia and Africa the strategy of Communist penetration of nationalist movements was laid down by Stalin in 1913 in his *Nationalism and the Colonial Question* and reiterated and expanded after the revolution by Lenin in two important theses to assemblies of the Third International. Now the young of Asia and Africa are understandably impatient to close the gap with the mid-20th century, and they are intensely frustrated by the physical and social obstacles which slow their progress.

Frustration prolonged leads to extremism, and extremism in societies, as among individuals, gives the purposeful interloper his great opportunity. No customer is more vulnerable to the swindler than the one who is overeager, nor is any society more easily subverted than one torn by a loss of faith in its power to adapt, to correct abuses, and to achieve rapid progress. It is then that the purposeful cadres of Moscow-trained men move at will. This is their element, and they know how to find their way to their objectives through the tornado of passions which shreds the fabric of ancient rights and obligations. They insure that arguments become street fights and street fights pitched battles. They know the value of bloodshed in shattering faith in law. Stalin in his

*Problems of Leninism* wrote that the merit of Lenin was that he understood the importance of revolution by force. When the fabric is hopelessly torn and the population has lost its sense of direction, the Communists are the first to take advantage. They have a plan and an organization. Construction of the state proceeds in accordance with specifications long since prepared in the Communist mobilization base. The extremist who has been the Communist's unwitting ally is now brought to heel or liquidated. The direction of social change is now in Communist hands. Let those who wonder whether these hands are responsive to the will of the people—or to the will of an outside force—question the Tibetan, the East German, the north Vietnamese, or the Hungarian refugees.

### **Cultural Interchange**

*Third*, let us share our values and our store of knowledge on a greatly increased scale. Interchange is the great leaven of spiritual as well as cultural strength. Independent America lived in isolation for well over a century. If we do not always seem to understand you, teach us and give us time to absorb. The American public is vast, but it is anything but monolithic and it is not controlled by the Government. That quite the contrary is the case is readily apparent to all who travel and study here. It is a receptive public with a profound sense of fair play and an exceptional willingness to give a lift to him who struggles toward a better life.

The American public in a very real sense is a sounding board for the world. Even international communism knows this, instructs its agents in it, and has attempted to apply this knowledge. We invite Asians and Africans to study us as they teach us about themselves. No free government can do more than a limited amount to finance student scholarships and cultural interchange. Organizations of private citizens, as exemplified by the one under whose auspices we meet today, should be generated and multiplied. Let us not simply call on our governments; let us develop the habit of "do it yourself."

In recent years certain towns, villages, and cities in this country have undertaken direct friendly contact with municipal centers abroad, extending scholarships, raising money for emergencies, and exchanging leading visitors and flats.

This was not initiated or even conceived in Washington. It just sprang up. If I remember rightly, a small town in upper New York "adopted" a city in Pakistan. Was it rather pretentious in view of the disparity in size? It was not so interpreted in Pakistan, and the exchanges of visits and messages created a bond halfway across the world which I know has enriched the lives of the people of the little American community. I hope it also did something for the life of the larger Asian city far away.

Our changing world is engaged in a mammoth reappraisal in the realm of the spirit. Let us share this effort. Communism is a way of life and must be answered by a better way of life. Our religious leaders have much to give to one another in the search for divine guidance and for messages to convey to their own people. Thinking Christians of today welcome the construction of the Washington Mosque and of centers of Islamic studies in this country. Out of deeper mutual understanding will come an identification of common truths.

### **Developing Social and Economic Strength**

*Fourth*, we must help each other in the development of social and economic strength. I shall not burden you with a recitation of our own aid programs, past and present, nor seek to forecast their future. The United States Congress is presently considering the question of foreign military and economic assistance for the coming fiscal year. As each Congressman and Senator comes to his own decision, he keeps constantly in mind the reaction of the taxpayer, the man who elected him. What does he want from his contributions to foreign aid? How much is he willing to give and to whom? What are his criteria for the program's success?

I believe that Americans as a whole have come to the conclusion that the results of aid are to be measured not by the acquisition of promises, of base agreements, or even statements of gratitude from the recipients. Results are measured by the degree to which free men abroad are moving toward self-reliance, better health, greater stability, and deeper recognition of the rights of the individual. Healthy self-realization is the best immunization of less developed nations against the Communist appeal to the frustrated in their midst. Communism builds on negativism and despair; it



cannot flourish where there is hope, confidence, and sense of achievement.

The United States is historically attached to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. We do not barter our economic aid for political concessions. Our aid carries with it no obligation to accept our advice, much less our direction. And we will continue to demonstrate by strict adherence to the practice of noninterference that we respect the solemn right of the peoples of Asia and Africa to create such institutions and pursue such policies as they consider appropriate and to handle their affairs without pressure from abroad.

This being said it should also be made clear that we do not urge acceptance of our aid on anyone. Our burdens are already huge and still growing. Rather would I encourage here today a better climate for investment in Asia and Africa and the development there of better agricultural methods, a multiplication of trade and of conditions under which Asian and African initiative, in partnership with sound Western business interests, may generate local industry and the growth of the skills and purchasing power that accompany it. Diversification of crops is as badly needed as is the generation of local industry. Dependency on Soviet barter to solve recurrent marketing crises of a one-crop economy is not a promising way to meet the Communist challenge. Here our own great agricultural surpluses present both an opportunity and a problem to Asia and Africa. We shall continue to do what we can to assist in the orderly development of the trade of vulnerable and sensitive economies while responding to food and fiber shortages where requested and when the need is clear.

#### **Free World's Message to the Unfree**

*Lastly*, we must make the message of freedom known to every corner of the Communist-dominated world. In saying this I am fully cognizant of the fact that not every part of what we call free Asia and Africa considers itself as yet free. We cannot be complacent about our championship of freedom as long as the free world itself is embittered by struggles over self-determination. To the task of building evolutionary—as distinct from violent revolutionary—self-government we must continue to bend our best minds and our hearts in the spirit of the United Nations Char-

ter. An immense work has been done since the end of the last war; over 700 million people who were under outside rule have earned their freedom. The trend is clear. Let us therefore proceed in confidence, understanding, and patience, recognizing that steady progress must be made if we are to avoid the extremism which gives communism its greatest opportunity.

Meanwhile the free world need not mute its message to the unfree. It can be carried by many voices and from all quarters of the globe. It can be borne by individuals as well as by mass media. It is by no means the prerogative of the Western defense alliance to alone speak of freedom. As Asian and African societies come steadily of age, their voices already count for many listeners far more than do ours. When those who are behind the curtain at last comprehend that new free societies are springing up in Asia and Africa and that their peoples enjoy under self-government a rapidly improving standard of life, the effect may well be more profound than any voice that comes from the West and perhaps more permanent than any measure which we may otherwise take to meet the challenge of international communism.

### **President Amends Executive Order on Administration of P.L. 480**

White House press release dated June 25

#### **WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT**

The President issued an Executive order on June 25 further providing for the administration of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480).

The order assigns to certain Federal agencies responsibility for the use of foreign currencies, accruing from the sale of agricultural commodities under that act, for purposes stated in the authorizations added by the Congress in 1958 to section 104 of the act, as follows:

1. Responsibility for the collection, translation, and dissemination of scientific and technological information under section 104(k) is placed in the National Science Foundation or any other agency designated by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget after consultation with appropriate Gov-



ernment agencies. Responsibility for the conduct and support of other scientific activities overseas under the same section is assigned to any agency designated by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget after similar consultation.

2. The Department of State is given responsibility for the acquisition of buildings and related facilities abroad under section 104(1) of the act and also for providing assistance to American-sponsored educational institutions and for supporting workshops and chairs in American studies under section 104(o) of the act.

3. Responsibility for financing participation in trade fairs and related activities under section 104(m) of the act is placed in the United States Information Agency, while that for participation in agricultural and horticultural fairs is given to the Department of Agriculture.

4. The Librarian of Congress is made responsible for financing programs outside the United States under section 104(n) of the act for the evaluation, acquisition, reproduction, translation, and dissemination of foreign books and periodicals and for their deposit in libraries and research centers in the United States.

5. The order also enables the Development Loan Fund to participate in the administration of loans to permit multilateral trade and economic development under section 104(g) of the act.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER 10827<sup>1</sup>

##### FURTHER PROVIDING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is ordered that sections 4 and 5 of Executive Order No. 10560 of September 9, 1954, as amended,<sup>2</sup> be, and they are hereby, further amended to read as follows:

SEC. 4. *Foreign currencies.* (a) (1) The amounts of foreign currencies which accrue under Title I of the Act to be used for the loans described in section 104(g) of the Act, and the amounts of such currencies to be used for loans by the Export-Import Bank pursuant to section 4(d) (5) of this order, shall be the amounts thereof specified, or shall be the amounts thereof corresponding to the dollar amounts specified, for such loans in sales agreements entered into pursuant to section 3(a) of this order.

<sup>1</sup> 24 Fed. Reg. 5233.

<sup>2</sup> For text, see BULLETIN of Oct. 4, 1954, p. 501.

The Department of State may allocate or transfer to the Development Loan Fund foreign currencies to be used for loans made by the latter under section 104(g) of the Act in pursuance of section 4(d) (7) (i) hereof.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in section 4(a) (1) above, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall from time to time fix the amounts of foreign currencies which accrue under Title I of the Act to be used for the purposes described in the respective lettered paragraphs of section 104 of the Act (including purposes financed with foreign currencies acquired, or to be acquired, with funds appropriated by the Congress pursuant to the Act) and, to such extent as may be necessary, shall allocate the amounts so fixed among the Government agencies concerned.

(3) The function conferred upon the President by the last proviso of section 104 of the Act of waiving the applicability of section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953 (31 U.S.C. 724), is hereby delegated to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe regulations governing the purchase, custody, deposit, transfer, and sale of foreign currencies received under the Act.

(c) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not limit section 3 of this order, and the foregoing subsection (b) shall not limit subsection (a) above.

(d) The purposes described in the lettered paragraphs of section 104 of the Act shall be carried out, with foreign currencies made available in consonance with law and the provisions of this order, as follows:

(1) Those under sections 104(a) and 104(m) (B) of the Act by the Department of Agriculture.

(2) Those under section 104(b) of the Act by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. The function conferred upon the President by that section of determining, from time to time, materials to be contracted for or to be purchased for a supplemental stockpile is hereby delegated to the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

(3) Those under section 104(c) of the Act by the Department of Defense or the Department of State, as those agencies shall agree, or in the absence of agreement, as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine.

(4) Those under sections 104(d) and 104(e) of the Act by the Department of State, except to the extent that section 104(e) pertains to the loans referred to in subsection (d) (5) of this section.

(5) Those under section 104(e) of the Act by the Export-Import Bank of Washington to the extent that section 104(e) pertains to loans governed by that portion of such section added by the act of August 13, 1957, 71 Stat. 345.

(6) Those under section 104(f) of the Act by the respective agencies of the Government having authority to pay United States obligations abroad.

(7) (i) Those under section 104(g) of the Act by the Department of State and by the Development Loan Fund, as they shall agree. (ii) The function conferred upon the President by section 104(g) of the Act of determining the manner in which the loans provided for in section 104(g)

shall be made is hereby delegated to the Secretary of State with respect to loans made by the Department of State pursuant to the assignment of purposes effected under item (i) of this paragraph, and to the Development Loan Fund with respect to loans made by the Development Loan Fund pursuant to such assignment of purposes. (iii) As used herein, the term 'the Development Loan Fund' means the Managing Director of the Development Loan Fund, acting subject to the immediate supervision and direction of the board of directors of the Development Loan Fund; but, notwithstanding the foregoing, the Development Loan Fund, with respect to this order, shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of State.

(8) Those under sections 104(h) and 104(o) of the Act by the Department of State.

(9) Those under sections 104(i) and 104(m)(A) of the Act by the United States Information Agency.

(10) Those under section 104(j) of the Act by the Department of State and by the United States Information Agency in accordance with the division of responsibilities for the administration of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 6) provided by Reorganization Plan No. 8 of 1953 (67 Stat. 642) and Executive Order No. 10477 of August 1, 1953,<sup>3</sup> and by subsequent agreement between the Department of State and the United States Information Agency.


(11) Those under section 104(k) of the Act as follows: (i) Those with respect to collecting, collating, translating, abstracting, and disseminating scientific and technological information by the Director of the National Science Foundation and such other agency or agencies as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after appropriate consultation, may designate. (ii) All others by such agency or agencies as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after appropriate consultation, may designate. As used in this paragraph the term 'appropriate consultation' shall include consultation with the Secretary of State, the Director of the National Science Foundation, and any other appropriate Federal agency.

(12) Those under section 104(l) of the Act by the Department of State and by any other agency or agencies designated therefor by the Secretary of State.

(13) Those under section 104(n) of the Act by the Librarian of Congress.

SEC. 5. *Reservation of functions to the President.* There are hereby reserved to the President the functions conferred upon him by section 108 of the Act, with respect to making reports to Congress.

Section 1 of Executive Order No. 10685 of October 27, 1956,<sup>4</sup> is hereby revoked.



THE WHITE HOUSE,  
June 25, 1959.

<sup>3</sup> For text, see *ibid.*, Aug. 24, 1953, p. 240.

<sup>4</sup> For text, see *ibid.*, Nov. 12, 1956, p. 780.

## President Requests Investigation on Need for Rye Import Quota

White House press release dated June 23

### White House Announcement

The President has requested the U.S. Tariff Commission to make an immediate investigation of the need for continuing the present rye import quota beyond June 30, 1959. The President's action was taken in response to a recommendation from the Secretary of Agriculture. The Commission's investigation will be made pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, which authorizes import restrictions to prevent undue interference with domestic price support programs or with the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic products.

On June 27, 1957, the President issued Proclamation 3189<sup>1</sup> imposing an annual import quota on rye of 186 million pounds. The proclamation provided that the quota would terminate on June 30, 1959.

### President's Letter to Tariff Commission Chairman

JUNE 23, 1959

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that there is reason to believe that, in the absence of a continuation of import restrictions on rye (including rye flour and meal) beyond June 30, 1959, these products are practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or to materially interfere with the price support program for rye undertaken by the Department of Agriculture pursuant to Sections 301 and 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, or to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic rye. A copy of the Secretary's letter is enclosed.<sup>2</sup>

The Tariff Commission is requested to make an immediate investigation of this matter under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, to determine if there is a need for continued restrictions on rye imports. The Commis-

<sup>1</sup> For text, see BULLETIN of Aug. 5, 1957, p. 241.

<sup>2</sup> Not printed.

sion's investigation and report should be completed as promptly as practicable.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable JOSEPH E. TALBOT

*Chairman*

*United States Tariff Commission*

*Washington, D.C.*

## Development Loans

### *Republic of China*

The U.S. Development Loan Fund signed at Washington on June 25 an agreement to lend \$1,350,000 to the Taiwan Aluminum Corporation, a Republic of China-owned enterprise, to help modernize and expand its plant at Kaohsiung, Taiwan. For details, see Department of State press release 461 dated June 25.

### *Indonesia*

The Department of State announced on June 26 (press release 465) the signing in Indonesia of agreements whereby the Development Loan Fund will make two loans totaling \$9 million for development projects in that country.

One loan, for \$3 million, is for rehabilitation of about 100 miles of railroad which runs from the port of Palembang to Tandjung Enim in southern Sumatra. This will make possible the tripling of the output of Indonesia's largest coal mine. The other loan, for \$6 million, is for development and rehabilitation work at seven Indonesian harbors, water supply facilities at six harbors, and cargo handling equipment at four harbors.

### *Yugoslavia*

The Development Loan Fund on June 24 announced basic approval and commitment of funds for a loan of up to \$9 million to the Yugoslav Government to assist in the establishment of a thermal powerplant in the village of Krusevac in southern Serbia near the Macedonian border. For details, see Department of State press release 458 dated June 24.

## Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

### 86th Congress, 1st Session

Claim of George B. Soto Against the Government of Guatemala. Hearing before the Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. May 22, 1959. 37 pp.

Amending Sections 353 and 354 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Report to accompany H.R. 3068. H.R. Rept. 398. May 27, 1959. 6 pp.

Satellites for World Communication. Hearings before the House Committee on Science and Astronautics. No. 9, March 3-4, 1959. 122 pp.

International Wheat Agreement, 1959. S. Ex. E. June 1, 1959. 37 pp.

Authorizing Appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Report to accompany H.R. 7007. S. Rept. 332. June 2, 1959. 48 pp.

Bretton Woods Agreements Act. Conference report to accompany S. 1094. H. Rept. 435. June 4, 1959. 3 pp.

Mutual Security Act of 1959. Report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on H.R. 7500 to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. H. Rept. 440. June 5, 1959. 144 pp.

U.S. Foreign Aid—Its Purposes, Scope, Administration, and Related Information. Prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. H. Doc. 116. June 11, 1959. 117 pp.

Expressing the Sense of Congress Desiring Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Press in Countries Receiving Mutual Security Aid. Report to accompany H. Con. Res. 188. H. Rept. 542. June 12, 1959. 4 pp.

U.S. Aid Operations in Laos. Seventh Report by the House Government Operations Committee. H. Rept. 546. June 15, 1959. 51 pp.

Space Propulsion. Hearings before the House Science and Astronautics Committee. No. 16, March 16-23, 1959. 307 pp.

Mutual Security Act of 1959. Hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 1451 to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. Part 1, April 23-May 14, 1959, 650 pp. Part 2, May 15-25, 1959, 665 pp.

The International Claims Settlement Act. Hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 706, a bill to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. May 29, 1959. 68 pp.

Inter-American Development Bank Act. Hearings before Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Banking and Currency Committee on H.R. 7072 and H.R. 7073. June 3-5, 1959. 62 pp.

Status of Missile and Space Programs. Report of the House Science and Astronautics Committee. H. Rept. 562. June 18, 1959. 10 pp.

Protocol to the Convention of February 20, 1928, on the Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife and Signed in Behalf of the United States on July 15, 1957. S. Ex. F. 6 pp.

The Mutual Security Act of 1959. Report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 1451 together with minority views. S. Rept. 412. June 22, 1959. 89 pp.

The Mutual Security Act of 1959. Minority views of Senator Morse on S. 1451. S. Rept. 412, part 2. June 23, 1959. 17 pp.

## Prospects of Migration From Europe in 1959-60

### TWELFTH SESSION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND TENTH SESSION OF COUNCIL OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

by George L. Warren

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) is composed of 28 member governments. Its purpose is to facilitate the movement from overpopulated areas in Europe of migrants and refugees who would not otherwise be moved. The ICEM Council, consisting of all 28 member governments, and the Executive Committee of 9 governments meet twice annually at the headquarters in Geneva.

The 10th session of the Council was convened at Geneva on April 7 and adjourned on April 10, 1959. The Executive Committee convened in its 12th session on April 2 and adjourned on April 10, 1959. Alberto Berio (Italy) presided as chairman of the Council and Eric O. Baron van Boetzelaer (Netherlands) as chairman of the Executive Committee. All members of the Council were represented except Paraguay and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, the United Kingdom, the Holy See, and the Sovereign Order of Malta were represented as observers. The United Nations and the United Nations specialized agencies, the High Commissioner for Refugees, the Council of Europe, the Organization for European Economic

Cooperation, and nongovernmental organizations interested in migration were also represented as accredited observers.

John W. Hanes, Jr., Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the Department of State, was the U.S. representative at the Council. Robert S. McCollum, Deputy Administrator, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, as alternate, also represented the United States at meetings of the Executive Committee. Representative Francis E. Walter attended as alternate U.S. representative. Representative Arch A. Moore, Jr., and Dean Francis B. Sayre, Jr., of the Washington Cathedral, were members of the U.S. delegation.

#### Director's Report on Work of Committee in 1958

The Director, Marcus Daly, of the United States, reported that, although the final total of 94,222 movements in 1958 was far from satisfactory, the proportion of movements under ICEM auspices of the total movements out of Europe during 1958 had been maintained at approximately 35 percent. This had been due in large part to the high level of refugee movements during the year—38,714—which compensated in part for the lower level of movements of indigenous migrants. Movements of indigenous migrants had been lower in 1958 owing to economic conditions in the immigration countries and lessening pressures on potential migrants in Europe to seek emigration abroad. Experience in 1958 had, however, stimulated the administration and the governments to

• Mr. Warren is Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons, Department of State. He served as principal adviser to the U.S. delegations at the 12th session of the ICEM Executive Committee and the 10th session of the ICEM Council.



give more attention to ways and means of increasing migration from overpopulated areas in Europe through further development of migration services and expanded technical services to governments in the migration field.

In commenting on the report, the Italian and Greek representatives noted that the reductions in persons moved under ICEM auspices from their countries in 1958 had been greater than the reductions in total movements from their areas during the period. The Netherlands representative pointed out that, in spite of a lower level of movements in 1958, per capita contributions of governments based on movements had been inadequate to meet all transport costs incurred. The United States representative commented that experience in 1958 demonstrated that, regardless of the level of movements in a given year, per capita contributions based on movements would inevitably fall short of meeting total transport costs because, among other reasons, per capita contributions were not available to ICEM in many instances to support the movement of refugees. The Director produced figures, supplementing his report, indicating that refugee movements in 1958 which did not generate per capita contributions accounted for approximately one-third of the shortfall of per capita income in meeting total transport costs in that year.

#### **Report of Director on Prospects for 1959**

The Director reported that on the basis of experience in the first 3 months of 1959 there were good prospects that the earlier estimate of 121,800 movements out of Europe for the year would be achieved. Lower movements than estimated to Argentina would be offset by anticipated higher movements of refugees to Australia and the United States. With income of \$1,736,000 in prospect for the movement of European refugees from mainland China through Hong Kong, it was expected that 3,400 would be moved during the year. 532 had departed from Hong Kong by April 1, 1959. Some 9,500 presently remain on mainland China awaiting resettlement abroad.

Discussion of the financial implications of the 1959 plan of operations revealed that, as in previous years, a deficit of transport income would develop which, with expenditures for international operations, technical assistance to governments, and grants to voluntary agencies, would produce total requirements of \$4,587,305 to be met by in-

come to the special fund. Of this amount \$2,467,305 would be needed in contributions from governments. An additional \$1,220,000 would become available for these purposes from miscellaneous income and \$900,000 from repayments of transport loans by migrants moved in earlier years. This discussion assisted the Council to realize, much more clearly than at earlier sessions, that, in view of the fact that the practice of per capita contributions by governments based on actual movements from or to their territories has now been well established by the experience of 7 years in moving migrants, ICEM's continuing financial problem is to raise approximately \$4 million for the special fund in addition to per capita contributions annually to cover the transport deficit and the costs of all services provided.

With the foregoing in mind the Council instructed the Director to seek ways and means of interpreting the services supplied by ICEM more effectively and particularly to stress ICEM's transport services to refugees in appeals to governments for contributions to the special fund.

The Director also reported the initiation of a study in 1959 of the numbers of migrants who return to their home countries after emigration and of the causes of such returns. He requested the governments to assist this study by supplying data on the problem. He also indicated that the administration would continue its efforts in cooperation with the United Nations, the International Labor Office, and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation to compile further statistics on migration from Europe and to improve and standardize government reporting on emigration and immigration.

For the information of the Council special papers were presented on "The Simplification of Migration Procedures," "International Cooperation Regarding Social Security for Migrants," and "Social Security Systems in Latin American Countries."

#### **Pilot Projects**

At the previous session in November 1958<sup>1</sup> the Council adopted two pilot projects for implementation in 1959: one to train migration officials in

<sup>1</sup> For an article by Mr. Warren on the 9th session of the Council and the 11th session of the Executive Committee, see BULLETIN of Mar. 16, 1959, p. 384.



Canada and the other to establish vocational training for 300 emigrants annually in Italy. The Director reported that 10 officials had started training in Canada in March 1959 and that substantial progress had been made in establishing vocational training for emigrants in Italy.

The Director proposed six additional pilot projects for consideration at the 10th session: a farm training and placement center in Argentina, psychotechnical testing of migrants in Italy, preembarkation language training for migrants, experiments in vocational training of migrants in Latin American countries, mobile exhibitions, and an emigration processing center in Greece. The administration presented data and details on each proposal to the Executive Committee. A number of government representatives, including the United States representative, stated that the documents describing the projects had not been received sufficiently in advance of the session of the Council to permit objective appraisal of the individual proposals. They were not therefore in a position to act upon them at the session. While many representatives generally supported the proposal to extend language training for migrants, provided funds for the purpose could be secured, this activity appeared to be a normal service already provided by ICEM and therefore not in need of experimentation and testing in the manner or form of a pilot project. The United States representative questioned the organization and financing proposed for the farm training and placement center in Argentina because, contrary to previous Council decisions, ICEM would undertake direct administrative and financial responsibility in the continuing operation of the project. The proposals for mobile exhibitions and for the emigration center in Greece were submitted only in outline and required further preparation before formal presentation to the Council.

Apart from the foregoing observations, many representatives considered that the administration had not given sufficient consideration to the financial implications of the projects and to the necessity for securing in advance of the initiation of any particular project firm income to carry the project through to its conclusion. The United States representative pointed out in addition that it was necessary to raise \$350,000 in additional income for the special fund to support services already budgeted for 1959. Until this income was

in hand, an expansion of services through the adoption of new pilot projects would not appear to be feasible.

Under these circumstances the Executive Committee decided to request the administration to reconsider all the proposals for pilot projects in the light of the discussions that had taken place and particularly to review the prospects of securing income to support them to conclusion as a necessary preliminary step to Council decisions to undertake the projects. No objections were raised, however, to the expansion of language training for migrants in the current year if income for this purpose became available later in the year. These actions by the Executive Committee were duly reported to the Council.

#### **Policy and Programs for 1960**

The Director presented to the Council a paper which attempted to forecast the economic, political, and social circumstances within which ICEM will have to carry on its work in 1960, analyzed the problems which will be faced, suggested possible programs to meet the problems presented, and invited the governments to indicate the nature of their own emigration or immigration programs in 1960 and the manner in which they might participate with ICEM in certain programs or authorize ICEM to proceed unilaterally. The forecast for movements in 1960, estimated at 129,000, was generally optimistic based on improved economic prospects already evident in countries of overseas immigration. The basic problem to be faced by ICEM arises out of the fact that the immigration countries require skilled immigrants, whereas potential migrants in the European countries are in the main unskilled. To meet this problem the Director proposed substantial expansion of the services already supplied in a limited manner by ICEM, such as the distribution of information concerning immigration countries, facilities for the better selection of migrants, language and vocational training, better reception and placement facilities, the promotion of family reunion and sponsorship schemes, and special efforts to encourage emigration of "seed" worker migrants who will later call their families forward to join them.

The appeal to governments to make known their emigration or immigration programs for 1960 did not elicit responses from governments of a nature

helpful to the building of an ICEM program for 1960. Those governments interested in expanding ICEM services welcomed the suggestions contained in the administration paper. Other governments indicated that the services suggested were adequately supplied by their own public administrations. It was apparent from the discussion that the programs for 1960 of many of the government members had not developed at the time of the current session to the point at which it would prove useful to discuss coordination with ICEM's program for the next year. Suggestions were therefore made that the Director pursue conversations with individual governments in further efforts to present a realistic program for 1960 at the next session of the Council later in the year. Otherwise, the Council accepted the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the Director be requested to give appropriate consideration to the financial aspects of the final program which he might propose for 1960 and that governments be invited during the ensuing period prior to the next session to assist the Director in developing a program for 1960 which would attract the financial resources required for its implementation.

#### **Proposals on Executive Committee Membership**

A proposal by representatives of Italy and Spain to amend article 12 of the ICEM Constitution to increase the membership of the Executive Committee to a number in excess of nine did not appeal to the Council as feasible and was not pressed by the two Governments. As an alternative measure to satisfy the aspirations of certain governments to participate as members of the Executive Committee, the principle of rotation of members of the Executive Committee was suggested. It was further suggested that the principle of rotation might be supplemented by the creation of "substitute members" of the Executive Committee who would be entitled to attend sessions of the Committee with the privilege of participating in voting only in the absence of regular members. The Council requested the Director to circulate a paper on the system of "substitute members" in anticipation that a solution of the problem could be reached at the next session.

Interest in the work of the Executive Committee was demonstrated by the attendance at its meetings as observers of representatives of 12 members of the Council in addition to the full membership of the Executive Committee.

#### **World Refugee Year**

At the previous session of the Council a special meeting of governments and interested voluntary agencies had been convened apart from the formal session to consider the problem of refugees. At the 10th session of the Council the subject of refugees was included in the adopted agenda. By vote of the Council, Representative Francis E. Walter of the United States delegation was invited to preside at the meeting devoted to refugee matters. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Auguste Lindt, and Claude de Kemoularia, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, attended and reported on developments in response to the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 5, 1958, which established the World Refugee Year to begin on July 1, 1959.<sup>2</sup> The High Commissioner outlined the current unresolved problems of refugees and made an eloquent plea for further actions by governments to reduce the numbers remaining in the refugee state. The response of government representatives setting forth the plans of individual governments to participate in the World Refugee Year gave every indication that the World Refugee Year was acquiring encouraging momentum. Dean Francis Sayre, a public member of the United States delegation, reported briefly on the organization and plans of the United States Committee on Refugees in support of the worldwide effort.

The discussions at the 10th session revealed, as was pointed out by Carmine de Martino, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy, who addressed the Council, that ICEM is going through the initial phase of a gradual evolution toward the provision on a larger scale of many services other than transport which are considered by the administration and presently by some governments as helpful, if not necessary, to a sustained or increased volume of migration. In this development some governments believe ICEM's Constitution to be a restraining factor in that ICEM is established under the constitution as a temporary rather than a permanent body. Other governments, including the United States, consider the problem of expanding services at both ends of movement largely a matter of interpreting the need and effectiveness of such services to

<sup>2</sup> For background on the U.S. role in the World Refugee Year, see *ibid.*, June 15, 1959, p. 872.

governments in such a manner as to win the broad financial backing required for their support. Involved in this development also is the question of the extent to which emigration and immigration countries may be prepared in time to seek the objectives of their respective programs cooperatively

through the medium of an international organization such as ICEM.

The Executive Committee and the Council adjourned their meetings on April 10, 1959, and agreed to convene the next session early in November 1959.

## Promoting the Progress and Equality of Women

### THIRTEENTH SESSION OF U.N. COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN, NEW YORK, MARCH 9-27, 1959

by Lorena B. Hahn

The 13th session of the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women met at New York City from March 9 to 27, 1959. The 18 countries serving on the Commission at this session were Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Israel, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Sweden, U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States. Of these Greece and the Netherlands began new terms after an absence of several years. The following officers were elected by unanimous acclaim: chairman, Uldarica Mañas of Cuba; first vice chairman, Mrs. Zofia Dembinska of Poland; second vice chairman, Mrs. Setsu Tanino of Japan; and rapporteur, Mrs. Tamar Shoham-Sharon of Israel.

The Commission gave major attention at this session to matters in the economic field. In line with its usual practice, it also considered progress in relation to political rights of women, educational opportunities, private law, nationality, and related matters.

• *Mrs. Hahn is the United States Representative on the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.*

#### Economic Opportunities for Women

The Commission had before it this year a series of reports on the access of women to architecture, engineering, and the legal professions. These reports marked the first step in a study of opportunities for women in all major professional and technical fields. In response to a U.N. questionnaire, information had been received from approximately 40 countries in all areas of the world, including Africa, and from 6 nongovernmental organizations, several with specialized knowledge of the field. The reports showed that, while women in most countries play a relatively minor role in these professions, this is due not to legal discriminations against them but rather to social attitudes and practical difficulties, such as lack of adequate vocational guidance for girl students.

A U.S. suggestion that future questionnaires include an inquiry on methods the various countries are using to stimulate wider interest among young women in entering the professions met with general approval. This question will provide a basis for exchange of experience on the many constructive measures being taken in the United States and elsewhere to interest girls in new developments in scientific and technical fields and acquaint them with the almost limitless opportunities in many areas for education and employment open to girls and boys alike. The United

States called attention to measures being taken in this country, such as the increasing use of television and mass communication media for this purpose, programs for secondary school students conducted under the leadership of the National Science Foundation, expanded vocational guidance and counseling services in high schools, and numerous projects carried on by organized labor, trade associations, voluntary organizations, and other private groups.

Commission members expressed enthusiastic interest in continuing this study. The United States cosponsored a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, requesting a further report, to be presented to the Commission in 1961, on opportunities for women as technicians in science, engineering, and related fields.

Under this item the Commission also considered whether the age of retirement and right to pension should be the same for men and women. At its 1958 session<sup>1</sup> the Commission had divided sharply on this question. The Economic and Social Council took no action on the Commission's recommendation for identical treatment but instead requested the Commission to give the matter further consideration. However, a similar division of opinion was reflected this year, with a somewhat larger majority favoring identical retirement provisions for both sexes and the minority, including the United States, believing that a lower age for women was justified. The United States emphasized the essential difference between compulsory retirement systems and the voluntary system in effect in this country, under which the worker decides for himself when he will leave full employment, pointing out that, although women workers may receive adjusted pension benefits at a somewhat earlier age than men, only a small proportion of women actually retire at an earlier age.

#### **Equal Pay**

In the equal-pay field the Commission considered a draft pamphlet which had been revised after discussion last year. The Commission agreed that this would be an important contribution to information available on equal pay and recommended unanimously that it be completed

and published by the United Nations as a sales document. During the discussion the United States called attention to recent equal-pay legislation enacted in several States and to equal-pay bills pending in Congress with administration support.

#### **Taxation**

A study on taxation affecting women, based on information requested from governments and organizations in consultative status, showed little discrimination against women, although procedures vary widely among member states. United States women proved to be in an unusually favorable position in the income tax field; according to the study the United States is the only country where a woman can choose between being taxed separately on her individual income or jointly with her husband, in which case the aggregate income is split in two equal parts for tax purposes.

#### **Political Rights and Advisory Services**

The annual progress report on political rights showed that women in Malaya had achieved equal suffrage some years before that country entered the United Nations in 1957 and that Tunisia had granted limited suffrage to women in 1956. Honduras had revised its legislation, which already provided for universal suffrage, to make voting equally compulsory for men and women. The announcement that a regional seminar for Africa would be held in Ethiopia in 1960 on the participation of women in public life was enthusiastically received by the Commission. The United States stressed the usefulness of regional seminars in helping women fulfill the obligations of citizenship and suggested that the report on the seminar to be held at Bogotá in May 1959 for countries in the Western Hemisphere be made available for discussion in the Commission next year. A resolution to this effect, cosponsored by France, Israel, and the United States, was adopted unanimously. A second resolution calling for the exchange of persons as a means of improving the status of women also received unanimous support.

#### **Access of Women to Education**

A study presented by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the access of women to the teach-

<sup>1</sup> For a report by Mrs. Hahn on the 12th session of the Commission, see BULLETIN of June 2, 1958, p. 930.



### Publications on Status of Women

The following U.N. publications relating to the status of women may be of interest. They can be purchased from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 17, N.Y.

- Women and Technical Assistance (1958.I.21); 35 cents
- Political Education of Women (1951.IV.8); 25 cents
- Nationality of Married Women (1955.IV.1); 50 cents
- Legal Status of Married Women (1957.IV.8); 75 cents
- 1957 Seminar on Civic Responsibility and Increased Participation of Asian Women in Public Life (1957.IV.10); 50 cents
- Commission on the Status of Women: Report of Session (by years); about 30 cents

ing profession provoked an unusually spirited discussion, with members united in expressing dissatisfaction with the sources and the coverage of the study and a desire for further information. UNESCO agreed to provide a further report. The United States called attention to the high educational standards for both teachers and pupils in this country. Pointing out that the rapid growth of population had led to a shortage of teachers, the U.S. Representative described programs to expand the supply of qualified teachers for our schools by such measures as encouraging mature women with college degrees to become teachers when their children no longer need full-time supervision at home. The United States also continued to emphasize the importance of full educational opportunities for every girl and the need for community support in encouraging girls to complete their education.

### Private Law

Discussion was directed principally to the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in July 1958 whereby the Commission's request for the preparation of a draft convention regarding the minimum age of marriage, assurance of free consent of the spouses, and registration of marriage was modified to call instead for the preparation of a draft recommendation. The United States had favored this modification by the Council in the belief that the Commission could decide

more wisely on the need for a convention after it received the additional information on these matters due from governments in 1960. The United States accordingly urged the Commission to postpone efforts to have the Council reverse its decision. However, other members felt strongly that a draft convention should be prepared at this time, and a resolution was adopted requesting reconsideration of this issue by the Economic and Social Council. The United States abstained on this resolution.

### Nationality

There was general support for a new sales publication on the nationality of married women which would describe the United Nations Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, together with the history and background of work for equality in this field. The last sales publication on nationality was issued in 1955, prior to the adoption of this convention in 1957. After being assured that a request for a nationality sales pamphlet would in no way interfere with the proposed pamphlet on equal pay, the United States joined in supporting a resolution requesting preparation of such a pamphlet.

### Participation of Specialized Agencies and Nongovernmental Organizations

Throughout the session the Commission had the active cooperation of representatives of the specialized agencies, who contributed valuable background information and clarified many of the questions under discussion. As in previous sessions the Commission benefited by the participation of some 30 nongovernmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. These organizations represented a large proportion of women throughout the world affiliated with international organizations.

### Plans for Next Year

Toward the close of the session the representative of Argentina, Mrs. Blanca Stabile, announced an invitation from her Government for the Commission to hold its 1960 meeting at Buenos Aires. Members expressed their appreciation and desire to accept this invitation, which will be considered further at the next sessions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.



## United States Delegations to International Conferences

### ECE Meeting on Organization and Techniques of Foreign Trade

The Department of State announced on June 26 (press release 463) that George A. Tesoro of the U.S. resident delegation at Geneva will head the U.S. delegation to the Special Meeting on Organization and Techniques of Foreign Trade (Including Payments) of the Economic Commission for

Europe (ECE), which will convene at Geneva on June 29. Mr. Tesoro will be assisted by two other members from Government and a representative from private industry, Edwin Allen Locke, Jr., president, Union Tank Car Co., Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of the meeting is to convene experts to expand knowledge of the organization and techniques of foreign trade existing in European countries and the United States as a contribution to the knowledge and mutual understanding regarding trade.

## DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

### Annual Honor Awards Ceremonies

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*On June 23 the Department of State held its eighth annual honor awards ceremony at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.<sup>1</sup> Following are the remarks made by Under Secretary Dillon before introducing Roger W. Jones, Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, the guest speaker at the ceremony.*

Press release 453 dated June 23

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the Department and the Foreign Service, and guests: I am happy to be here today to join with you in honoring a number of our colleagues who have distinguished themselves by outstanding service to our country.

Many of those receiving awards today are being honored because they have displayed outstanding ability or heroism in critical situations. Some of these men and women faced physical danger. Others faced problems of extraordinary difficulty and complexity in which the highest interests of their country were at stake. One of those honored by a Distinguished Service Award, Ambassador

Edward T. Wailes, rendered outstanding service as Chief of Mission of the American Legation in Budapest during the tragic and dangerous days of the Hungarian uprising. Ambassador Robert McClintock, who is to be presented with a Superior Service Award, served as America's Ambassador to Lebanon during a most crucial period. The decisions which he made so ably during those weeks were of utmost importance to the welfare of our country. Another of the Superior Service Awards, together with a cash award, will be presented to Mr. Kyusaka Homma, a Foreign Service local employee at the American consulate at Sapporo, Japan. Mr. Homma, who is regularly employed at the consulate as a chauffeur, bravely volunteered to guard the gate to the consulate compound to prevent unauthorized entry by crowds of hostile demonstrators. On three occasions he stood his ground in the face of such crowds and conducted himself calmly and effectively without regard for his own safety.

In dramatic situations such as these, heroism and outstanding competence become conspicuous. The moment demands such qualities—and anything less might well mean failure or disaster. But let us remember that we honor here today as well a great many men and women whose outstanding service took place under far less dramatic conditions. We honor many who demonstrate their dedication and devotion to duty and their superior competence in the performance of their

<sup>1</sup> For a list of individuals and units honored for outstanding performance, see press release 452 dated June 23.

day-to-day duties. Among these is Ambassador Herbert S. Bursley, who is being presented with a Distinguished Service Award for his contribution to the conduct of our foreign relations as head of the Career Development and Counseling Program for Foreign Service officers. This assignment for Ambassador Bursley capped a career of more than 40 years of devoted, inspiring, and successful service as a member of the Foreign Service. Mr. Herbert Reiner, Jr., is to receive a Superior Service Award for his excellent service as administrative officer of the American Embassy in Liberia. Mr. Reiner's proficiency in the performance of his duties made an outstanding contribution to the efficient operation of his post and to the maintenance of high morale among the other employees, despite hardship conditions.

I have singled out these two awards because I believe they illustrate the importance the Department attaches to superior performance in the ordinary tasks which face us each day as well as in times of grave emergency.

There can be no question but that the work in which we are together engaged is the most important work in the world. It is our privilege and our responsibility to be in the forefront of our country's efforts to preserve and promote the peace of the world. Such a noble goal dignifies every task which we perform. And because of this, every task we perform in the course of our careers, no matter how humble, is deserving of our very finest efforts.

We need not wait for a single hour of crisis in which to put forth every talent and skill which we possess. We live in an age of continuing crisis—an entire era in which our highest ideals are being challenged and our peace and safety threatened. Such an age gives us the continuous opportunity for great and important service.

During the years that I have worked with you I have come to know first-hand the long, fine tradition of dedication and service of the Department and the Foreign Service. This knowledge of your devotion to duty and your high standards of performance is most gratifying and reassuring to me in moments when the responsibilities of our common task weigh most heavily.

I wish to extend my personal congratulations and my tribute to all those who are being honored

today. Your exemplary conduct reflects great credit upon the Department and the Foreign Service and is, I know, a source of inspiration to all your colleagues.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

The Department of State announced on June 24 (press release 459) that the International Cooperation Administration had held its annual honor awards ceremony that day at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. The occasion also marked the first appearance of the newly appointed ICA Director, James W. Riddleberger, before an all-employee meeting.

Mr. Riddleberger, former Ambassador to Greece, was presented by Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon, who said:

Let me state unequivocally that Mr. Riddleberger has the complete trust and confidence of Secretary of State Herter and myself. He is well suited to his new position by reason of experience, temperament, and ability. He shares with the Secretary and myself a deep and abiding faith in the importance of ICA's mission and in the dedicated men and women who are carrying it out, both here and abroad.

The new ICA Director told the ICA employees he had "no doubts about the desirability and necessity of our endeavor." Mr. Riddleberger also said,

I believe that the work in which we are engaged is perhaps the most vital and constructive instrument today in the struggle for growth, freedom, and independence throughout the world.

In point of time we are at the end of the first decade of an experiment in international relations that marked a turning point in the history of nations and their concept of dealing with each other, their mutual concerns and responsibilities, and their obligation to assist the less fortunate and newly emerging nations of the world to assume their rightful place with dignity and freedom. When we compare the situation in Europe today with that of 10 years ago, I believe the Americans and their allies can take legitimate pride in the accomplishments of this decade.

Five meritorious service awards,<sup>2</sup> 14 letters of commendation, and 14 length-of-service awards were presented during the ceremony.

<sup>2</sup> For the names of the recipients of the meritorious service awards, see press release 459 dated June 24.

## Department To Continue Cooperation in Industry Program for Executives

Press release 454 dated June 23

Under Secretary Dillon, together with Deputy Under Secretary Loy W. Henderson, other high Department of State officials, and George V. Allen, Director of the U.S. Information Agency, met with the Advisory Committee of the Business Council for International Understanding on June 23 to discuss the development of a training program for business executives going abroad and an industry orientation plan for senior Foreign Service officers.

The Business Council for International Understanding grew out of a White House meeting in November 1955, at which leaders of business and Government discussed activities that "encourage United States business in its efforts to improve the understanding abroad of the people and economy of the United States."

Since that time BCIU has interested over 80 international business firms in participating in conferences and other private activities in the field of international relations. It now operates apart from the Government with its own staff, program, and financing. However, the Council maintains liaison with various Government agencies.

Mr. Dillon and Mr. Henderson heard BCIU Advisory Committee Chairman Charles M. White and his fellow businessmen outline a program that would operate under the administration of the American University. It would enroll senior business executives scheduled for assignment abroad in a 6-week course that would entail study of languages, American institutions, and foreign cultures. The last 3 weeks of the program would specialize on the area of assignment.

The Business Council is also developing in conjunction with the Foreign Service a week-long orientation course for certain senior Foreign Service officers prior to their overseas assignments. The orientation would be with an industry which plays an important role in the area of the officer's new assignment.

The Department will continue to cooperate closely with this effort on the part of private industry to better prepare its representatives for activities in the field of foreign affairs.

## Revision of Consular Districts in Australia

Department mailing notice dated June 22

Effective July 1 the consular districts of Brisbane and Sydney are defined as follows:

Brisbane, Queensland (consulate)—the State of Queensland and all of the area of the Northern Territory north of the 20th parallel.

Sydney, New South Wales (supervisory consulate general)—the State of New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Norfolk Island, the Territory of Papua, the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and the Trust Territory of Nauru.

The purpose of this revision was to transfer the Territory of Papua, the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and the Trust Territory of Nauru from the Brisbane consular district to the consular district of the consulate general at Sydney.

## Designations

Edward B. Hamill as director of the U.S. Operations Mission, Nicaragua, effective June 24. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 460 dated June 24.)

John M. Steeves as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs, effective July 1. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 466 dated June 27.)

## TREATY INFORMATION

## Current Actions

### MULTILATERAL

#### Cultural Relations

Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific, and cultural materials, and protocol. Done at Lake Success November 22, 1950. Entered into force May 21, 1952.<sup>1</sup>

Signature: United States, June 24, 1959.

#### Postal Services

Convention of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, final protocol, and regulations of execution;  
Agreement relative to parcel post, final protocol, and

<sup>1</sup> Not in force for the United States. States which are parties are Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, El Salvador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Israel, Jordan, Laos, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Viet-Nam, and Yugoslavia.

regulations of execution of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain;  
Agreement relative to money orders and final protocol of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.  
Signed at Bogotá November 9, 1955. Entered into force March 1, 1956. TIAS 3653, 3654, and 3655, respectively.  
Ratification deposited: El Salvador,<sup>2</sup> January 19, 1959.

#### Telecommunication

Telegraph regulations (Geneva revision, 1958) annexed to the international telecommunication convention of December 22, 1952 (TIAS 3266), with appendixes and final protocol. Done at Geneva November 29, 1958.<sup>3</sup>  
Notification of approval: Morocco, March 20, 1959.

#### Trade and Commerce

Declaration extending standstill provisions of article XVI:4 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva November 30, 1957.<sup>4</sup>

Signature: Canada, April 21, 1959.

Procès-verbal extending the validity of the declaration<sup>5</sup> extending the standstill provisions of article XVI:4 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva November 22, 1958.<sup>6</sup>

Signatures: United Kingdom, April 20, 1959; Canada, April 21, 1959.

Protocol relating to negotiations for the establishment of new schedule III—Brazil—to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva December 31, 1958.<sup>7</sup>  
Signature: Canada, April 21, 1959.

#### Women—Political Rights

Inter-American convention on the granting of political rights to women. Signed at Bogotá, May 2, 1948. Entered into force April 22, 1949.<sup>8</sup>

Ratification deposited: Colombia, June 3, 1959.

### BILATERAL

#### China

Agricultural commodities agreement under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 455; 7 U.S.C. 1701-1709), with exchanges of notes. Signed at Taipei June 9, 1959. Entered into force June 9, 1959.

#### Cuba

Convention for the conservation of shrimp. Signed at Habana August 15, 1958.<sup>9</sup>

Ratified by the President: June 12, 1959.

#### Ecuador

Agreement amending the Army Mission agreement of June 29, 1944, as amended and extended (58 Stat. 1300, TIAS 1843 and 3221); the Naval Mission agreement of December 12, 1940, as amended and extended (54 Stat. 2429, 55 Stat. 1263, TIAS 1944, 2478, and 3220); and the Air Force Mission agreement of December 12, 1940, as amended and extended (54 Stat. 2437, 55 Stat. 1265, TIAS 1942 and 3219). Effected by exchange of notes at Quito February 25 and May 22, 1959. Entered into force May 22, 1959.

#### Indonesia

Agricultural commodities agreement under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 455; 7 U.S.C. 1701-1709),

with exchanges of notes. Signed at Djakarta May 29, 1959. Entered into force May 29, 1959.

#### Italy

Agreement further amending the agreement of December 18, 1948, as amended (TIAS 1864, 3148, and 3278), for financing certain educational exchange programs. Effected by exchange of notes at Rome June 17, 1959. Entered into force June 17, 1959.

#### Panama

Research reactor agreement concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington June 24, 1959. Enters into force on date each Government receives from the other written notification that it has complied with statutory and constitutional requirements.

### PUBLICATIONS

#### Foreign Relations Volumes

##### 1941, VOLUME III

Press release 407 dated June 9 for release June 14

The Department of State released on June 14 *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1941, Volume III, The British Commonwealth, The Near East and Africa*, one of a series of seven volumes giving the documentary record of the diplomacy of the United States for the year 1941. Three volumes for the year have already been published: *Volume I, General, The Soviet Union*; *Volume II, Europe*; and *Volume IV, The Far East*. Volumes still to be published include an additional volume on the Far East and two volumes on the American Republics.

The present volume, dealing almost entirely with problems arising from the war in Europe, has sections on relations with the United Kingdom, Canada, India, Ireland, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Lebanon, and Turkey.

Copies of volume III (viii, 998 pp.) may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for \$4.25 each.

##### 1940, VOLUME I

The Department of State announced on June 28 (press release 435 dated June 17) the release of *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1940, Volume I, General*, one of a series of five volumes giving the documentary record of the diplomacy of the United States for the year 1940. Three other volumes for the year have already been issued. Volume V, on relations with the American Republics, is still in preparation.

The present volume is divided into five main sections, all dealing with various aspects of the European war.

<sup>2</sup> With a reservation to article 43 of the convention. El Salvador does not accept the U.S. reservation to article 42 of the convention.

<sup>3</sup> Not in force.

<sup>4</sup> Not in force for the United States.



The first section relates to discussions regarding the possibility of peace, including the special mission to Europe of Sumner Welles. The next section treats of the extension of the war, with subsections on the invasion of Norway and Denmark, the invasion of the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Belgium, the invasion of France, and the Greek-Italian war.

The third section is on the activities of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe and Soviet relations with the belligerent powers. Subjects treated in this section are the Finnish-Soviet war, the occupation of the Baltic states and their incorporation into the Soviet Union, Soviet activities in the Balkans and the seizure of Bessarabia, cooperation between the Soviet Union and Germany, and attempts of the British and French to obtain closer relations with the Soviet Union.

Other sections of this volume are on relations of Japan with the Axis Powers and with the Soviet Union and on cooperation among the American Republics in their reaction to the European war.

Copies of volume I (viii, 832 pp.) may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for \$3.75 each.

## Recent Releases

*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.*

**Employment Information—United States Department of State.** Pub. 6765. Department and Foreign Service Series 85. 36 pp. Limited distribution.

This pamphlet outlines the requirements for employment in the Department of State, both at home and abroad, and the manner in which appointments are made under both systems.

**Participation of the United States Government in International Conferences—July 1, 1957–June 30, 1958.** Pub. 6772. International Organization and Conference Series 1. xxiii, 263 pp. 70¢.

This volume is a reference guide to the official participation of the U.S. Government in multilateral international conferences and meetings of international organizations during the period July 1, 1957–June 30, 1958.

**Educational Exchange Grants.** Pub. 6789. International Information and Cultural Series 64. 26 pp. 15¢.

A booklet explaining the International Educational Exchange Program, the opportunities available, and the procedure for the application and selection of grantees.

**Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands—1958.** Pub. 6798. International Organization and Conference Series 2. 246 pp. map. \$1.

This report, covering fiscal year 1958, is the 11th annual report by the United States to the United Nations on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

**Mutual Security in Action—Ethiopia.** Pub. 6801. Near and Middle Eastern Series 37. 12 pp. 10¢.

A fact sheet on Ethiopia, discussing the country's economy, its problems, and the extent of U.S. assistance programs.

**Mutual Security in Action—Iran.** Pub. 6805. Near and Middle Eastern Series 38. 12 pp. 10¢.

A fact sheet on Iran, giving background information on the country and discussing its economy, problems, and the extent of U.S. assistance.

**Atomic Energy—Establishment of Joint Program.** TIAS 4173. 66 pp. 25¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)—Signed at Brussels November 8, 1958. Entered into force February 18, 1959.

**Surplus Agricultural Commodities.** TIAS 4178. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Mexico, amending agreement of October 23, 1957, as amended. Exchange of notes—Signed at México February 17, 1959. Entered into force February 17, 1959.

**Surplus Agricultural Commodities.** TIAS 4179. 16 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Uruguay—Signed at Montevideo February 20, 1959. Entered into force February 20, 1959. With related exchange of notes.

**Defense—Loan of Vessel to China.** TIAS 4180. 12 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and China. Exchange of notes—Signed at Taipei February 7, 1959. Entered into force February 7, 1959.

**Surplus Agricultural Commodities.** TIAS 4181. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and India—Signed at Washington March 3, 1959. Entered into force March 3, 1959.

**Surplus Agricultural Commodities.** TIAS 4182. 8 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Spain—Signed at Madrid January 13, 1959. Entered into force January 13, 1959.

**Surplus Agricultural Commodities.** TIAS 4183. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Brazil, amending agreement of December 31, 1956, as corrected and amended. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington March 2, 1959. Entered into force March 2, 1959.

**Claims—Maneuvers at Laur Training Area During January and February 1959.** TIAS 4184. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines. Exchange of aide memoire—Dated at Manila January 21, 1959. Entered into force January 21, 1959.

**Surplus Agricultural Commodities.** TIAS 4185. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement, with memorandum of understandings, between the United States of America and Iceland—Signed at Reykjavik March 3, 1959. Entered into force March 3, 1959.

**Interchange of Patent Rights and Technical Information for Defense Purposes—Filing Classified Patent Applications.** TIAS 4187. 8 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Norway. Exchange of notes—Signed at Oslo December 5, 1958, and January 6 and 17, 1959. Entered into force January 17, 1959.

**Surplus Agricultural Commodities.** TIAS 4188. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Israel, supplementing and amending agreement of November 6, 1958. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington March 10, 1959. Entered into force March 10, 1959.

**Cooperation.** TIAS 4189. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Iran—Signed at Ankara March 5, 1959. Entered into force March 5, 1959.

**Cooperation.** TIAS 4190. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Pakistan—Signed at Ankara March 5, 1959. Entered into force March 5, 1959.

**Cooperation.** TIAS 4191. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Turkey—Signed at Ankara March 5, 1959. Entered into force March 5, 1959.

**Saint Lawrence Seaway—Tariff of Tolls.** TIAS 4192. 7 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Canada. Exchange of notes—Dated at Ottawa March 9, 1959. Entered into force March 9, 1959.

**Whaling—Amendments to the Schedule to the International Whaling Convention Signed at Washington on December 2, 1946.** TIAS 4193. 4 pp. 5¢.

Adopted at the tenth meeting of the International Whaling Commission—London, June 23–27, 1958. Entered into force October 6, 1958, and January 29, 1959.

**Defense—Facilities Assistance Program.** TIAS 4194. 7 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Italy, supplementing agreement of June 24, 1954. Exchange of notes—Dated at Rome July 9 and 16, 1958. Entered into force July 16, 1958.

**Archives of Allied High Commission for Germany and Connected Tripartite Agencies—Security Files of Combined Travel Board.** TIAS 4195. 3 pp. 5¢.

Protocol between the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and France, modifying agreement of June 30, 1954—Signed at Bonn March 5, 1959. Entered into force March 5, 1959.

**Defense—Offshore Procurement Program.** TIAS 4196. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Spain, amending agreement of July 30, 1954, as amended. Exchange of notes—Dated at Madrid October 29 and November 11, 1958. Entered into force November 11, 1958.

**Air Force Mission to Haiti.** TIAS 4198. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Haiti, amending agreement of January 4, 1949, as ex-

tended. Exchange of notes—Dated at Port-au-Prince February 20, 1959. Entered into force February 20, 1959.

**Saint Lawrence Seaway—Navigation Improvements of the Great Lakes Connecting Channels.** TIAS 4199. 18 pp., map. 35¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Canada. Exchange of notes—Dated at Ottawa February 27, 1959, and May 19, 1955. Entered into force February 27, 1959.

**Settlement of United States Claim for Postwar Economic Assistance to Germany.** TIAS 4200. 7 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. Exchange of notes—Signed at Bonn March 20, 1959. Entered into force March 20, 1959.

**Guaranty of Private Investments.** TIAS 4201. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the Sudan. Exchange of notes—Signed at Khartoum March 17, 1959. Entered into force March 17, 1959.

**Relief Supplies and Packages—Duty-Free Entry and Exemption From Internal Taxation.** TIAS 4203. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Ghana. Exchange of notes—Signed at Accra April 9, 1959. Entered into force April 9, 1959.

## Check List of Department of State Press Releases: June 22–28

Press releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C. Releases issued prior to June 22 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 407 of June 9, 435 of June 17, and 440 of June 18.

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450	6/23	Herter: report to the Nation.
*451	6/23	Dillon: Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
*452	6/23	Honor awards ceremony.
453	6/23	Dillon: honor awards ceremony.
454	6/23	Training program for business and Foreign Service officials.
455	6/23	Fiske appointed Assistant Secretary General of NATO (rewrite).
456	6/24	Atomic energy agreement with Panama.
457	6/24	French Resistance veterans visit U.S. (rewrite).
458	6/24	DLF loan to Yugoslavia (rewrite).
459	6/24	ICA honor awards ceremony (rewrite).
*460	6/24	Hamill designated USOM director, Nicaragua (biographic details).
461	6/25	DLF loan to China (rewrite).
*462	6/26	Cultural exchange.
463	6/26	U.S. delegation to ECE meeting on organization and techniques of foreign trade (rewrite).
*464	6/26	Cultural exchange (Latin America).
465	6/26	DLF loan to Indonesia (rewrite).
*466	6/27	Designations in Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs (biographic details).

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